

EDDY PRACTITIONER
SLAIN FOR REVENGE

Wealthy Los Angeles Woman
Believed To Be Victim of
"White Slave" Gang
Which She Opposed.

NEGRO HELD FOR INQUIRY

Threat Received by Telephone
Made Woman Nervous—Di-
vorce Twenty Years
Ago—Bloodstained
Collar a Clue.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Los Angeles, Sept. 27.—Lying on her back beneath an open window in her office, with a card reading "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," on her breast, and with a peaceful look on her face, the body of Mrs. Rebecca Parker Gay, fifty-five years old, one of the most prominent Christian Science practitioners in the West, was found to-day by Mrs. Joseph Vidos, a scrub-woman, while making her rounds of the building. Mrs. Gay had been murdered some time Friday afternoon. Near by lay a piece of gaspipe wrapped in a newspaper. The head had been fearfully battered, death evidently resulting from the first blow, as any of the wounds on the head would have caused death.

The police have two clues upon which they are working—the first that Mrs. Gay was killed by agents of a "white slave" gang, working under the guise of Christian Scientists, which she had aided in breaking up several months ago, and the second that she may have been killed by a relative who was deeply in her debt. Of the two clues, the first, however, seems more plausible.

That Mrs. Gay struggled desperately was indicated by the condition of her office. A heavy table and several chairs were upset and the walls spattered with blood.

The watchman of the building in which Mrs. Gay had her office was unable to throw any light on the tragedy. He said he watched the entrances closely after he was on duty at 7 p. m. yesterday, and was sure that nobody entered or left the building after that hour.

He is sure the slayer was in the building earlier than that, probably having been in hiding until a favorable opportunity presented itself.

Robert Askew, an insane negro, was arrested late to-day while attempting to butt his brains out on a stone wall at 3d and Main streets. He was formerly chauffeur for John H. Gay, divorced husband of Mrs. Gay, a San Diego millionaire. The negro at first said: "I didn't do nuthin'," and then later said: "I won't say anything about it." The police, while not believing he is guilty, are holding him for investigation.

Mrs. C. B. Schaeffer, a Christian Scientist, who occupies offices near those of Mrs. Gay, told the police to-day that Mrs. Gay was exceedingly nervous Friday on account of a telephone call she had received. As she left her office about 5 o'clock, she said, a man with a small bundle under his arm was just entering Mrs. Gay's office. She heard Mrs. Gay ask: "Are you the man that telephoned?" and then the door was closed.

Mrs. Schaeffer said she knew that Mrs. Gay had been threatened many times by telephone, and that she had always laid these threats to the "white slave" gang which had been broken up.

Murderer Takes His Time.
The murderer was methodical in his work. After slaying his victim, he laid her body on the floor, opened the window, and then covered the body with papers and letters. He then washed his hands at a washstand in the room and departed, first hanging on the door.

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HARRY KEMP.
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POET ELOPER EMBARKS,
A STOWAWAY ON LINER

Harry Kemp, "Boxcar Laureate,"
Who Ran Away with Mrs. Sin-
clair, Hides on Oceanic.

WILL RECITE OR STOKE

Place in Cabaret or Fire Room
Yet To Be Determined—Has
\$3, a Sixpence and
No Ticket.

Harry Kemp, "the boxcar poet," who eloped with Mrs. Upton Sinclair, and subsequently deserted lyrics for Masefield epics, shipped on the Oceanic as a stowaway yesterday morning and is now on his way to Europe. He had no ticket, but had \$3 in American money and an English sixpenny bit.

"We poets must get around in spite of hard times," he told a Tribune reporter just before going aboard, "and I have a hunch that a winter in London will be nice."

Kemp's baggage consisted of a raincoat, given by the dramatic editor of a newspaper to which he pledged exclusive findings of his flight; some loose poems and three books. One of the latter was a Chinese grammar, which he hopes to study between intervals of boiler stoking. He reckons that it will broaden his mind and that he'll lose his only shirt less frequently if he has a line on what the laundryman's receipt really does stand for. Schentz's "Anti-Pragmatism," an erudite work with the title conspicuously displayed on the cover, is another of his library. He explained that he had no intention of reading it, but that it would impress the horny-handed sons of toil with whom he might have to labor during the voyage. "Judas," his own book, dealing with episodes in the careers of the Twelve Apostles, completed his collection.

Inconspicuousness Apparent.

"I'm going to beat the high cost of living," he said, "by just walking aboard at the dock and eating an excellent lunch with the rest of the first class passengers while we are steaming down the bay. I shall fade away like the wreathing mists of dawn when any mental comes round for tickets, and inconspicuousness will be my middle name till the pilot has been dropped outside of Sandy Hook. I think I will blow him a kiss as he goes over the side without me preceding him."

"Then, as we stand out to sea and the glorious spume-capped rollers of the azure Atlantic race toward us from out of the mysterious East, I shall straighten my necktie and demand an interview with the captain. I hope he will not be a grossly material man and impolite. I shall offer to work my way over by reciting my own poems and giving readings from my work, 'Judas,' in the saloon evenings."

Kemp added that if the captain of the Oceanic considers the cabaret or fire room as a place where he will offer to roll up his sleeves and assist the menials in the kitchen or the stokehold, though he fears he will be too sick to make a hit among his humble, illiterate comrades. He said an acquaintance of his had suggested that if he threatens to read his poems all the way back to the ship's officers would surely let him land at Liverpool, but he refused to state whether Upton Sinclair was the donor of his advice.

"I think the captain will let me land," he averred. "I always get along well with plain, unassuming toilers like sailors and laborers."

To Versify—Elope? Well—

"At Liverpool I'm going to spend my sixpenny bit in a toast to my own good luck and start to walk to London. Three dollars is 12 shillings, so I shall not be really in need, as the walk will take only a week or so. I shall tramp first to Manchester, where there is a first to Manchester, where 'The Guardian,' and endeavor to sell it some poems. Then I'll have a three-day tramp through a low-brow region to Birmingham, where I hope to sell some more poems."

Kemp was asked if he would supply orders if any one buttonholed him on the road and asked him to sit in a

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ULSTER "RISING"
A SOLEMN FARCE

Sir Edward Carson, Being Eng-
land's Most Ambitious Poli-
tician, Is Not Likely to
Overstep Legality.

ORANGE "ARMY" OF 4,000

Not 60,000, as Unionist Re-
ports Say, and Not Armed
with Anything but Obsolete
Weapons—\$5,000,000
Fund Non-Existent.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 27.—A great deal is being written and said nowadays on Ulster and the preparations of Ulster for rebellion in case the Home Rule bill becomes law, and from the cable dispatches printed in the London newspapers it seems as though other countries, and especially America, are taking the situation in a much more serious light than the facts really warrant. Of course, it falls in with the policy of the Unionist press to magnify the news and distort the perspective in every possible way, but that is no reason why observers on the outside should permit themselves to be deceived.

As a matter of fact, there is no reason why the present situation in Ulster should be considered in any more serious light than as a highly interesting comedy on a magnificent scale, with Sir Edward Carson as leading man. Sir Edward! at present being magnified by the Opposition papers as a great historic figure, a leader of a magnificent fight for liberty, etc., etc., but it is very doubtful whether historians of the future will not show him as a brilliant man playing the mountebank for ambitious ends.

In considering Ulster and present doings in that province it is important to remember a few main points. One of the most important of these is Sir Edward Carson's ambition. It is not far wrong to say that he is the most ambitious man in England to-day. Andrew Bonar Law is the titular leader of the Unionists, but it is far from true to think that Mr. Bonar Law settles the policy of the Unionists.

More Powerful than Bonar Law.

Sir Edward Carson is a much more powerful man in the party councils than Mr. Bonar Law. Moreover, if Sir Edward succeeded in forcing Premier Asquith to a conference, a compromise or even a general election on Home Rule, there is nothing he could not demand and receive from the Unionist party. This in itself is sufficient to account for the part he is now playing, when it is remembered how firmly he is held in the grip of ambition.

But beyond that one must recall that a year at least before Home Rule can become law Ulster will begin to feel the effect of this terrible thing, and therefore all the pangs and dire suffering which Ulster seems to be now undergoing are premature, to say the least, and cannot help having an appearance of theatricality under which it is difficult to repress a smile.

Sir Edward the other day endeavored to draw a parallel between his Ulster movement and the American Revolution, but the colonies actually suffered the effects of tyranny for a long and weary period before the Revolution began, while Ulster is—and Sir Edward Carson must admit it—in the most peaceful and prosperous period of its existence.

Again, one must stop to consider the real size of the Ulster "army." There is talk on all sides of 20,000 or 50,000 or even 60,000 men, but last spring, before Parliament adjourned, there was much talk of a shipment of arms into Ulster. Unionist papers made such a howl on the subject that it seemed as though there was really something doing. The Tribune made a special investigation, considering the advisability of sending a special commissioner to Ulster, but it turned out that the alleged shipments of rifles consisted of obsolete weapons, useless even for target practice and intended only to bluff the government, and all the time the government was kept fully informed by Scotland Yard. The shipments soon ceased.

Government Ready for Action.

The government is now fully in possession of all the facts concerning the real situation in Ulster. Scotland Yard has thoroughly investigated the situation and papers are drawn ready to prefer charges against Sir Edward Carson should real necessity for such a step arise.

But before considering whether the necessity has arisen the government must see a few real facts. For example, all of the 60,000 volunteers yet seen in the actual flesh aggregate perhaps 4,000, while in order for a rebellion in Ulster to be successful the whole British army must first mutiny and refuse to obey orders.

Furthermore, no one knows better than Sir Edward Carson that in case of actual rebellion all personal ambition would be at an end, unless, of course, he can succeed in establishing a separate kingdom of Ulster, for no government would dare promote him after his actually taking arms against the empire. The fact is no one has less desire than Sir Edward Carson to establish Ulster as a separate kingdom.

Then there is the much blazoned U-

Continued on eighth page, third column.

THREE BURIED IN SHAFT

Workmen Injured in Rock Fall
in Cooper Square Tunnel.

Three workmen in aqueduct shaft No. 19, at Cooper Square, had a narrow escape from death late last night, when a mass of rock weighing almost a ton fell in the tunnel, 250 feet from the mouth of the shaft, and buried them in the landslide which followed. It was more than an hour before rescuers could reach them.

Two of the men escaped with slight injuries, but the skull of the third was fractured, and his condition is serious. Forty workers were in the tunnel near the spot where the slide occurred, but all except the three who were injured managed to get out of the way.

Salvatore Petro, of No. 316 East 39th street, was the man whose skull was fractured. His more fortunate companions were Jacob Perusk, of No. 335 East 13th street, and Andrew Glanski, of No. 305 East 14th street. The injured men were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DEATH AT UNBARRED TRACK

Engine Hits Auto—Father Killed,
Son and Woman Hurt.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Paterson, N. J., Sept. 27.—A wildcat engine ploughed through a large touring car at the 27th street crossing of the Susquehanna Railroad to-night and killed Jurgen P. Lange, a master mechanic, of the Botany Woolen Mills, in Passaic. Mrs. Martha M. Pierce, mother-in-law of Lange, and Joseph Lange, his son, were seriously injured. Mrs. Pierce, who is seventy-seven years old, is not expected to live. The crossing is unprotected.

Joseph Lange was driving the car. He saw the engine when he was a few feet away from the crossing. As he had no time to stop he endeavored to race the car across the tracks. The engine was not fast enough, and the engine hit the automobile almost in the middle, cutting it in two.

In a smaller car, a hundred yards away, were two sons of Lange, the Rev. Edwin Lange, of Dover, N. J., and John Lange.

Mrs. Pierce and Joseph Lange were taken to the Paterson General Hospital. Jurgen Lange was sixty years old. Joseph was twenty. The Langes old. Joseph is twenty. The Langes said.

WHO IS "ELEANOR" SEARS?

Let Police Find Her if They
Want Her, Says Eleonora Sears.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Salem, Mass., Sept. 27.—Miss Eleonora R. Sears failed to appear in court to-day to answer a charge of operating an unregistered automobile on the North Shore because the police officials in Beverly, in making out the complaint, issued the summons in the name of "Eleanor" Sears. After Miss Sears's name had been called in the usual manner and she did not respond, Chief of Police Woodbury rose and explained to the judge:

"Miss Sears has sent me a note, enclosing the summons, saying she knows nothing of any complaint against her. 'She adds that if I want 'Eleanor' Sears in court I will have to find her.' The judge in a puzzled way asked: 'What can we do? Can you find the lady you want, chief?'"

"Yes; the one we want is the one we served the summons on. We can find her all right if she hasn't gone away."

The judge finally ordered a new summons drawn up, this time with the first name carefully spelled Eleonora, and the case was set for Wednesday.

FIGHTS MRS. WILSON CLAIM

Californian Says He Is Entitled
to Date Land.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Los Angeles, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will have a hard fight to get title to eighty-two acres of desert land in the date country, near Indio, on which she filed a claim a week ago to-day to quiet title.

The wife of the President claims the land on original entry, but her claim was vacated by the Land Office because proper publication was not made. She now seeks by republication to re-establish her claim, but to-day Homer L. Goddard entered a claim that on June 27, 1913, he purchased this land from John L. King, the original owner of the state scrip.

King later transferred his land to John S. Webb, in behalf of Mrs. Wilson. When her title was vacated Mrs. C. L. Compton, wife of an editor, filed a homestead and sold the eighty-two acres to Goddard.

Mrs. Wilson claims Mrs. Compton's filing was fraudulent, and now the Land Office must decide this point as well as Mrs. Compton's right to sell a part of the homestead before receiving final proofs.

ROB PAYMASTER IN STREET

Two Thugs Get \$555 as He
Leaves Brooklyn Bank.

August C. Strung, twenty-three years old, of No. 412 East 14th street, The Bronx, was returning yesterday from the Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, with \$555 to pay the employees of the Flax Spinning Company, of No. 30 Main street, when two men came up behind him in Main street, Brooklyn, and struck him on the head. When he recovered consciousness the money was gone.

A week ago Morris Schleppe, of No. 1575 Eastern Parkway, a clerk at No. 19 Brook street, Brooklyn, was held up at the same spot and robbed of \$507 which he was carrying from the Nassau National Bank to make up his payroll. The police arrested two men and recovered some of the money a few days later.

MRS. WIBORG FACES
BIG CUSTOMS FINE

Wife of Former Taft Official
May Have to Pay \$8,000 Pen-
alty and Lose Costly Gowns
and Lingerie Seized.

BREWER IN CUSTOMS NET

Inspectors Skeptical That Fur-
Trimmed Dresses Were Worn
Abroad in Hot Weather by
Wife and Daughter of
St. Louis Man.

Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Taft administration, who was indicted by the grand jury on Friday for smuggling, appeared before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday to plead to the indictment.

She was charged with the entry of dutiable goods brought into the country as passenger's baggage by fraudulent statements and omissions.

Mrs. Wiborg was accompanied to court by her husband and her counsel, John B. Stanchfield. With the consent of the United States attorney a temporary plea of not guilty was entered.

Mr. Stanchfield explained that as he was engaged in the Sulzer impeachment case at Albany he would require time to consider the complaint. Judge Hough gave him until October 13 to withdraw his plea, demur or take whatever action he thought necessary for the interests of his client. The court then released Mrs. Wiborg on her own recognizance.

Mrs. Wiborg, accompanied by her three daughters, arrived here on the Cunarder Mauretania on September 5. Her baggage, which consisted of twenty pieces, was sent to the public stores, as the customs officials were confident that there was much more in the trunks than the \$500 worth recorded in the declaration. Subsequent examination showed that the women brought in gowns and lingerie appraised at \$5,000 and subject to a duty of \$3,000.

If convicted of the charge Mrs. Wiborg may have to pay a fine of \$8,000, the home value of the goods brought in, in addition to the penalty of having them confiscated.

Mrs. Wiborg is a sister of Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, a sister-in-law of General Nelson A. Miles and a niece of the late United States Senator John Sherman. Mrs. Wiborg and her daughters were presented at the German court in 1905.

The Wiborgs formerly lived in Cincinnati, where Mr. Wiborg was engaged in the manufacture of printing inks. Later they moved to this city and have a country home at East-Hampton, Long Island.

Soon after Mrs. Wiborg left the court the same deputy surveyors who had accused her of smuggling brought another case before Surveyor Henry that they had found in the forenoon on the arrival of the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria from Hamburg.

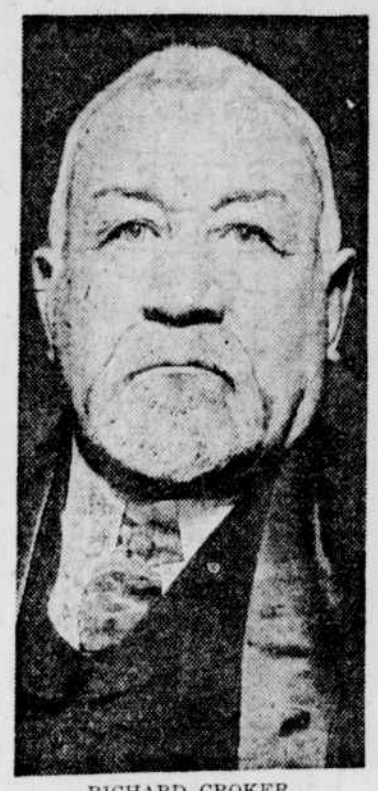
The traveler involved was Henry Nicolaus, a brewer, of St. Louis, who returned, accompanied by his family and twelve pieces of baggage. The dutiable articles recorded in the declaration were valued by Mr. Nicolaus at \$407, but when the inspector started his examination of the trunks he found more foreign articles than were declared.

John Raczekiewicz, deputy surveyor in charge of the pier, ordered the trunks sent to the Appraiser's Stores for further examination. Observing that Mrs. Nicolaus and her daughter wore two foreign plush gowns trimmed with costly fur, Raczekiewicz asked the women why they had not declared them. They replied that it was not necessary, as the gowns had been made in this country and taken abroad. The deputy surveyor soon found that the brewer and his family had gone abroad early in August, and that their itinerary lay through countries where the climate was exceptionally warm at that season.

This fact was called to the attention of Surveyor Henry when the women appeared before him in the afternoon, and on the advice of counsel they admitted that the gowns were purchased abroad. They were subject to seizure, but as all the wearing apparel the women had was then in the Appraiser's Stores, the Surveyor permitted the women to wear the gowns on condition that Mr. Nicolaus deposit with the cashier the home value of the gowns, which was \$352. The women wore jewelry valued at \$3,500, but Mrs. Nicolaus made affidavit that all of it had been purchased in this country.

The Nicolaus family will appear before the Surveyor on Monday, when all the goods brought in will have been appraised. The baggage of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, sister of the late Frederick Gebhard, was sent to the Appraiser's Stores on Friday night upon her arrival from Havre on the French liner France. A difference of opinion relative to the value of dutiable articles was the reason for the detention.

The Laurel House of Lakewood opens October 1st. Ideal Autumn Resort in the Pines. Ninety minutes from New York. Adv.



RICHARD CROKER.

R. CROKER ASSAILS
GAYNOR'S EULOGISTS

Ex-Tammany Leader Says Vice
and Crime Were Rampant
Under Late Administration.

A SIDE GLANCE AT HYDE

Says Late Mayor Loved Notori-
ety and Told Murphy Man He
Could Do Much Quietly
for Tammany.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 27.—On receiving the New York papers recording the death of Mayor Gaynor and the eulogies of prominent citizens, Richard Croker was much angered, being moved to make a statement which is often a violent attack on the late Mayor, combined with a defence of C. F. Murphy, Tammany Hall and his nephew, Edward F. Croker, former chief of the Fire Department.

Mr. Croker says that he knows many will take offence at his statement, but that he has never been afraid to express his sentiments when he believes he is right. The statement follows:

"On reading the New York papers of September 12 and 13, I see Mayor Gaynor eulogized to the sacrifice of others. Several items in connection with his past are concerned with members of my own family. One paper printed a statement regarding the evils of his administration which he overcame, among them being the resignation of my nephew, Chief E. F. Croker, 'through scandals.' I never knew of any except his own domestic affairs, which were settled in court."

Fire Chief's Salary.

"If these charges of Tammanyizing the Fire Department are true, why was Gaynor anxious to retain my nephew's services as chief, raising the salary from \$10,000 to \$12,000 if he remained in office and on his retirement giving him the benefit of the increase by giving him a life pension of \$8,000? While my nephew was Commissioner of the Fire Department in New York there was never any politics connected with the force, and it was always his policy to carry out my ideas, and this was fulfilled up to the time of his resignation. He left of his own free will, having served the city faithfully as a public servant twenty years over the time allotted for retirement."

"Vice and crime were never so great in any administration as in Gaynor's. I often used to read his remarks about Charles F. Murphy, saying what a straightforward man he was and how the people did not know or understand him. What changed his opinion of late? While he could make use of Tammany power it was all right, but when he failed to get the nomination he turned on them."

"I dislike to say anything of those who have passed away, but it is hard to know the inside and keep quiet, and I do know he told Murphy's right-hand man that he could do more for Tammany quietly than if Tammany elected his own man. He loved notoriety and public office, and there is more sincerity in Murphy's little finger than there was in Gaynor's whole political career."

Republicans Among Police.

"I must have this opportunity of putting before the public certain facts about the Police Department. All the scandal of that department was heaped on Tammany. Out of thirty precincts in my time there were six out-and-out Tammany precincts in the Police Department. The rest were mostly upstate men put in through the influence of the Republican state leaders."

"Tammany always gets credit for ruling the Police Department, but this is unjust in every way. Upstate Republicans threatened to pass a state constabulary bill, which would put the department in the power of the state. The late Senator Grady, then minority leader, reported to me the bill contemplated. This was a strike on their part for money. I told Grady to acquiesce. When it was seen that we favored the Republicans immediately withdrew the bill. We would gladly have passed it."

Continued on second page, second column.

SULZER, LIKE BRYAN,
FOUND PAY SMALL

What Foes Called "Campaign
Contributions" Were Gifts
from Friends for Personal
Use, Is His Defence.

FOUR DAYS' STORY TO TELL

Governor to Take Stand and
Charge Murphy and Wall
Street with Conspiracy—
Mysterious Woman Is
Sought in New York.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Albany, Sept. 27.—William Sulzer found his salary of \$10,000 a year as Governor inadequate for his needs, just as William J. Bryan discovered his annual stipend of \$12,000 insufficient to keep him going in proper style as a member of President Wilson's Cabinet.

The dignity of their official positions was not allowed to suffer, however, in either case. While Mr. Bryan took his place between Swiss yodelers on the Chautauqua platform, Mr. Sulzer, foreseeing the necessity, turned to his friends for aid before election and accepted gifts of checks and cash, which were afterward called "campaign contributions" by his foes.

Debt and poverty will be Governor Sulzer's defence at the impeachment trial, according to friends and hints that have been thrown out by his attorneys this week. They say that when his name was mentioned as a candidate for Governor he was \$50,000 in debt and that he agreed to accept the nomination only after his friends offered to pay these debts. It is said that in this manner the Governor will explain the large number of checks sent him during the campaign and which he did not accept as campaign contributions.

"Because of his debts," said one of his friends to-day, "Governor Sulzer was reluctant to accept the nomination. He felt that complications would surely result and that he could not live on the salary of \$10,000 a year allowed the state's Chief Executive and at the same time do anything toward the payment of his debts. One of the first persons he consulted concerning the acceptance of his nomination was Mrs. Sulzer, who advised him against being a candidate until friends agreed to come to his assistance in paying his financial obligations. She then consented."

Sulzer's Story To Be Long.

It is said that President Wilson also urged Governor Sulzer to accept the nomination, the subject being discussed at a visit by Mr. Sulzer to the President at Spring Lake, N. J., last fall. Friends of the Governor, however, do not believe that Mr. Sulzer's financial difficulties were referred to at the visit to Mr. Wilson.

The Governor, it was said here to-night, is still determined to go on the stand and tell his own story. It is said that unless his plans are changed he will take four days to tell his story, and that he will go into the minutest details to show that money which the prosecution charges was given to him as campaign contributions was for his personal use. He will charge that Charles F. Murphy, backed by influences in Wall Street, entered into a gigantic conspiracy to use these circumstances to discredit him when they found that they could not force him to do their bidding.

The Governor and his attorneys worked far into the early morning hours every day this week, and one of them said to-day that in spite of the damaging evidence of yesterday they would be prepared to meet every bit of evidence brought out by the prosecution.

"The prosecution has all kinds of money to work with," said one of the Governor's counsel; "they have raked the state fore and aft for testimony. Every one of their witnesses has been interrogated, and we haven't the slightest idea what they have yet in store to spring on us, yet the Governor is not worrying and is confident of the final result."

Call Peck Tammany's Friend.

"If Governor Sulzer makes any defence at all will he not be forced to take the stand to answer the testimony given by Duncan W. Peck and Henry Morgenthau?" the attorney was asked. "The Governor has never yet been forced to do anything he didn't want to," was the reply.

He was of the opinion that if the Governor took the stand it would be for other reasons than this. Duncan W. Peck, who is the State Superintendent of Public Works, testified that Governor Sulzer had asked him to deny on the witness stand the gift of \$500 he made to the Sulzer campaign fund. Friends of the Governor are inclined to discredit his testimony, saying he is friendly to Tammany. But they have little to say concerning the testimony of Mr. Morgenthau, who said that Governor Sulzer asked him to "be easy" with him. Mr. Morgenthau was one of the Governor's chief supporters.

Governor Sulzer has been given strict orders by his attorneys not to talk about his case to any one, ever the telephone or otherwise, as a result of the Peck and Morgenthau testimony, which they admit took them by surprise. He sees no reporters, and the conferences he holds at the Executive Mansion are either with close personal friends or members of his legal staff.

They deny the stories which have reached the Capitol that he is already